

Public Health Service Grants To Construct Health Facilities

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GRANT PROGRAMS designed to stimulate and support the building of health facilities have grown markedly in terms of both kind and volume of construction aided. In 1946 the first Public Health Service construction grant program, the Hospital Survey and Construction (Hill-Burton) Act, was passed. The initial authorization was \$75 million for fiscal year 1948.

Until the enactment of the Health Research Facilities Act in 1956, the Hill-Burton program was the only health facilities construction grant program. However, several individual large-scale construction grants were made by the National Institutes of Health in those years. Between 1948 and 1952 approximately \$18.6 million was provided for grants for construction of various research facilities.

By 1957 there were two construction grant programs—the Hill-Burton program, which received that year an appropriation of close to \$124 million, and the health research facilities program, which was allocated \$30 million for its first year of funding.

In 1963 the number of construction grant programs was boosted from two to eight with the enactment of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 and the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963. By

fiscal year 1965, the six programs under these two laws had provided \$165 million in grants.

The most recent construction grant program passed by Congress is the Allied Health Profession Personnel Training Act of 1966. The first appropriation for grants under this legislation, expected to amount to \$3 million, is anticipated for fiscal year 1968.

The number of construction grant programs has increased from 1 in 1946 to 10 in 1965. In terms of dollars they will have grown more than eightfold, from \$75 million to \$620.5 million, by fiscal year 1968 (table 1).

Objectives of Individual Programs

The Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946 has been expanded in scope as it has been periodically extended. The most recent renewal of this legislation took place with the passage of the Hospital and Medical Facilities Amendments of 1964 (1). Under this law \$180 million was requested for construction of hospitals and public health centers including modernization of these and related facilities, \$70 million for long-term care facilities, \$20 million for diagnostic or treatment centers, and \$10 million for rehabilitation facilities in fiscal year 1968. The final authorization for funds under the present law is for fiscal year 1969.

The health research facilities program (2), originally designed to provide for the construction of health research facilities, was amended in 1961 to assist also in the building of structures for training of research personnel and other purposes related to research. Most of the grant

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funds (about 80 percent) have always been allocated to colleges and universities for the construction and renovation of research facilities. The rest are granted to hospitals and related research institutes, both affiliated and nonaffiliated with universities. Approximately 5 percent of the total funds are allocated to projects related to research training, most of which are located at universities. The law, which authorizes the appropriation of an aggregate amount of \$280 million for grants for fiscal years 1967–69, expires at the end of fiscal year 1969.

The health professions educational facilities construction program, enacted in 1963, was designed to aid in the construction of teaching facilities to train physicians, osteopaths, dentists, professional public health personnel, pharmacists, optometrists, and podiatrists. The building of new schools, as well as the expansion, renovation, and replacement of existing schools, is authorized.

The program is administered by the Division of Physician Manpower, except that the initial review of projects at schools of dentistry is the responsibility of the Division of Dental Health. An aggregate amount of \$480 million is authorized by the present law, the Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments of 1965 (3), for fiscal years 1967–69.

The construction grant program for schools

Table 1. Public Health Service construction grant programs in fiscal year 1968

Program	1968 President's budget (millions)
Health teaching facilities.....	\$175. 0
Nurse training facilities.....	25. 0
Allied health professions.....	3. 0
Hospital and medical facilities.....	280. 0
University-affiliated mental retardation facilities.....	10. 0
Community facilities for the mentally retarded.....	15. 0
Community mental health centers.....	50. 0
Health research facilities.....	50. 0
Mental retardation research centers.....	¹ 0
Medical libraries.....	12. 5
Total.....	620. 5

¹ No appropriation for fiscal year 1968; fiscal year 1967 appropriation was \$6 million.

of nursing was originally enacted in 1963 as part of the health professions educational facilities program, and funds were limited to collegiate schools. With the enactment of the Nurse Training Act of 1964 (4), responsibility for this program was placed in the Division of Nursing. Grants are now awarded to associate degree and diploma schools of nursing as well as to collegiate schools. Funds are available for new facilities and for replacement or rehabilitation of existing facilities. For fiscal year 1968, \$10 million is authorized for collegiate schools; \$15 million is available for associate degree and diploma schools. Under the present law authorization expires at the end of fiscal year 1969.

The Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 (5) established four construction grant programs. Part A of this law authorizes grants for centers for research on mental retardation and related aspects of human development to provide facilities for comprehensive research and research training programs in the field of mental retardation. The final appropriation under this part of the legislation authorizes \$6 million in grants for fiscal year 1967. It is expected that when this program is completed 11 facilities will have been constructed. A 12th facility received an award for movable equipment under this program.

Support of university-affiliated facilities for the mentally retarded is authorized by part B of the law. Grants are awarded to a college, university, or affiliated medical school for construction of clinical facilities in which physicians and other professional health personnel will learn techniques of treating the mentally retarded. These facilities also will serve as demonstration centers. Although the existing legislation for this program expires at the end of fiscal year 1967, it is expected that the program will be extended for an additional 5 years under an administration proposal. Thus, it is anticipated that \$10 million will be authorized for fiscal year 1968.

Grants for the construction of facilities for the mentally retarded in which one or more services such as diagnosis, treatment, education, training, or custodianship are provided are authorized under part C of the legislation. Legislation for this program expires with the end of

Table 2. Organizations responsible for the administration of Public Health Service construction grant programs

Program	Grant approval function	Construction supervision
Health teaching facilities	Division of Physician Manpower ¹	Regional offices, Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities.
Nurse training facilities	Division of Nursing	Do.
Allied health professions	Not yet determined ²	Do.
Hospital and medical facilities	Regional offices, Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities.	Do.
University-affiliated mental retardation facilities.	Division of Mental Retardation	Do.
Community facilities for mentally retarded.	.....do	Do.
Community mental health centers	National Institute of Mental Health	Do.
Health research facilities	Division of Research Facilities and Resources, NIH.	Division of Research Facilities and Resources, NIH.
Mental retardation research facilities	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. ³	Do.
Medical libraries	National Library of Medicine	Do.

¹ Division of Dental Health responsible for grants for dental schools.

² Either Division of Allied Manpower or Division of Physician Manpower.

³ Function is shared with Division of Research Facilities and Resources, NIH.

Table 3. Unit responsible for recommending construction grant projects to the Surgeon General and the cumulative awards of the Public Health Service as of April 1967

Program	Unit processing application and making recommendations to the Surgeon General	Number of grants awarded	Federal share (millions)	Total development cost (millions)
Health teaching facilities	National Advisory Council on Education for Health Professions.	105	\$253.6	\$462.5
Nurse training facilities	National Advisory Council on Nurse Training.	61	31.5	88.0
Allied health professions ¹	Advisory council not yet named	0	0	0
Hospital and medical facilities	State agency	8,881	2,785.3	8,908.4
University-affiliated mental retardation facilities.	Inter-Council Committee on Construction of University-Affiliated Facilities for the Mentally Retarded. ²	14	30.3	42.0
Community facilities for the mentally retarded.	State agency	123	21.2	85.2
Community mental health centers .....	.....do	120	53.4	160.2
Health research facilities	National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities.	1,117	412.0	979.9
Mental retardation research centers	National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council. ³	14	25.2	35.1
Medical libraries ¹	National Medical Libraries Assistance Advisory Board.	0	0	0
Total .....	.....	10,435	3,612.5	10,761.3

¹ No grants to be awarded until fiscal year 1968.

² Maximum of 5 members may be members of other Public Health Service advisory committees or councils.

³ Shares responsibility for evaluating grant requests with National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities.

fiscal year 1968, in which \$15 million in grant funds are expected to be allocated. An extension for 4 additional years of this program has been requested by an administration proposal.

The fourth program authorized by the 1963 law, the construction of community mental health centers, is contained in title II of the legislation. It is aimed toward the establishment of facilities in various communities to provide comprehensive mental health services. By the end of fiscal year 1967 legislation for this program will have expired, but it is anticipated that this program will be extended for an additional 3 years. We expect \$50 million to be authorized for fiscal year 1968.

Grants to assist in the construction of new medical library facilities and the renovation, expansion, or rehabilitation of existing facilities were authorized by the Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965 (6). Such grants were made available for fiscal years 1967-70. An initial appropriation of \$7.5 million, made in fiscal year 1967, has not yet been used. If the expected \$5 million is appropriated in fiscal year 1968, there will be \$12.5 million for this program at that time.

The legislation providing construction grant funds for health facilities most recently enacted by Congress is the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966 (7). This law will support construction of educational facilities to train persons for the technical positions in support of the medical and dental professions. It provides grants for universities, colleges, and junior colleges for fiscal years 1967-69. For fiscal year 1968, \$3 million is expected to be made available.

Responsibility for Program Operations

The manner in which these construction grant programs are conducted varies considerably. In general, there is a distinction between those responsible for work before and including the approval of grants and those with the task of overseeing the subsequent construction of the projects. As table 2 indicates, grant approval takes place at the level of the Office of the Surgeon General. An exception is the grants for hospital and medical facilities, which are approved at the regional offices.

Construction supervision for all but three

programs is accomplished by the regional offices of the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities. For two existing programs and one program expected to be activated in 1968, supervision is handled by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, National Institutes of Health.

Approval of Projects

The 10 programs fall generally into two categories. For one group the law requires a recommendation on all proposed projects by an appropriate State agency before the Surgeon General can make a final decision on approval or disapproval. For the other the legislation calls for, or the Surgeon General has directed, review of all projects by a national advisory council before the Surgeon General can take final action (table 3). Consideration by the national advisory council is usually preceded by a review by a scientific review committee whose recommendations often form the basis for the action taken by the advisory council.

Degree of Federal Support for Projects

The percentage of the Federal financial contribution to the total project cost varies among the 10 programs. In six programs, the health teaching facilities, nurse training facilities, allied health professions, hospital and medical facilities, community facilities for the mentally retarded, and community mental health centers, the maximum Federal share is 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ percent. However, schools of public health may receive grants up to 75 percent of construction cost.

In the university-affiliated mental retardation facilities, mental retardation research centers, and medical libraries programs the maximum grant may be 75 percent of total construction cost. In the health research facilities program the grant may not be higher than 50 percent of the total project cost.

Magnitude of Programs

The Public Health Service construction grant programs have had a considerable impact on the amount of new construction and rehabilita-

tion of health-related facilities in the United States and its possessions. Table 3 shows the number of grants awarded, the Federal share (cumulative awards), and the total development cost (cumulative) for the eight programs active at this time. The figures shown cover the period from the activation of the programs through April 1967, ranging from 3 to 20 years.

REFERENCES

- (1) Hospital and Medical Facilities Amendments of 1964. Public Law 88-443, 78 Stat. L. 447.
- (2) Health Research Facilities Amendments of 1965. Public Law 89-115, 79 Stat. L. 448.
- (3) Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments of 1965. Public Law 89-290, 79 Stat. L. 1052.
- (4) Nurse Training Act of 1964. Public Law 88-581, 78 Stat. L. 908.
- (5) Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. Public Law 88-164, 77 Stat. L. 282.
- (6) Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965. Public Law 89-291, 79 Stat. L. 1059.
- (7) Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966. Public Law 89-751, 80 Stat. L. 1222.

Conference Calendar

September 11-13, 1967. World Conference on Smoking and Health, New York City, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Information: Conference Manager, American Cancer Society, Inc., 219 East 42d Street, New York 10017.

September 15-20, 1967. Twenty-eighth International Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism, Washington, D.C., Shoreham Hotel. Information: Secretariat, 28th International Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

September 18-21, 1967. American Academy of General Practice, Dallas, Tex.

September 21-24, 1967. American Medical Writer's Association, Chicago.

September 25-26, 1967. American Medical Association, Congress on Occupational Health, Atlanta, Ga.

September 25-28, 1967. American Psychiatric Association, Annual Mental Hospital Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.

October 1-6, 1967. Fiftieth Year Conference of the American Institute of Planners, Washington, D.C., Shoreham Hotel. Information: American Institute of Planners, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

October 2-6, 1967. Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science (formerly the Animal Care Panel), Washington, D.C., Sheraton-Park Hotel. Information: Joseph J. Garvey, 4 East Clinton Street, Joliet, Ill. 60434.

October 4-5, 1967. Annual Midwest Interprofessional Seminar on Diseases Common to Animals and Man, Columbia, Mo., University of Missouri. Information: Dr. Donald C. Blendon, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Missouri, Columbia 65201.

October 5-7, 1967. Association of American

Physicians and Surgeons, Houston, Tex.

October 8-13, 1967. Water Pollution Control Federation, New York City.

October 18-19, 1967. American Cancer Society, New York City.

October 20-24, 1967. American Heart Association, San Francisco.

October 21-25, 1967. Twentieth Anniversary Meeting of the American Association of Blood Banks, New York City, Americana Hotel. Information: Miss Lois J. James, American Association of Blood Banks, Suite 1322, 30 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 60602.

October 21-26, 1967. American Academy of Pediatrics, New York City.

October 21-26, 1967. American School Health Association, Miami Beach.

October 22-23, 1967. American College of Preventive Medicine, Miami Beach.

October 22-26, 1967. American Society of Sanitary Engineering, Boston.

October 23-26, 1967. National Safety Council, Chicago.

October 23-27, 1967. American Association of Public Health Physicians, Miami Beach.

October 23-27, 1967. Ninety-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, Miami Beach, Fontainebleau Hotel. Information: George B. Schless, 310 Madison Avenue, New York 10017.

October 27-30, 1967. Association of American Medical Colleges, New York City.

October 28-29, 1967. American Association of Public Health Dentists, Washington, D.C.

October 30-November 2, 1967. American Dental Association, Washington, D.C.

Announcements for publication should be forwarded to Public Health Reports 6 months in advance of the meeting.